

## State Training Of Schoolboys Begins Monday

Every Pupil Between the Ages of 16 and 19 Must Report to Armory for Ninety Minutes a Week

Military Idea Secondary

Purpose Is to Inculcate Habits That Will Make All Youths Better Citizens

Beginning Monday, every schoolboy in New York City between the ages of sixteen and nineteen is expected to report to a National Guard armory for an hour and a half every week, to receive military and general training under instructors of the New York State Military Training Commission.

The mobilizing of schoolboys will be the first step in this year's attempt to carry out the provisions of the Slater law, providing for compulsory training of all boys in New York State within the age limits. As soon as the supervising officers representing the Military Training Commission can complete the organization the boys who have left school for business also will be mobilized.

### 200,000 Eligible in State

Nearly 200,000 boys are on the lists of the Military Training Commission in all the six zones into which the state has been divided. Of these 61,300 are in the New York zone, which includes New York City and extends as far north as Peekskill. The Long Island zone, including Brooklyn, has 59,574 cadets. Major J. Westcott is the supervising officer of the New York zone and Major E. W. Dayton of Long Island.

Brigadier General William H. Chapin, chief supervising officer in command of the entire state, yesterday explained that the training the boys will receive will not be entirely military.

"This training is not training for war," said General Chapin. "One of the morning newspapers, much to our regret, used the word 'war' in a headline announcing the start of our work. That is exactly contrary to our objects. This is no time to talk about training our boys to fight."

### Aims to Make Good Citizens

"I don't think that soldier-making counts for much when you are dealing with a boy of sixteen, anyway. We are trying to make good citizens. We want to instill a spirit of discipline, respect for law, and obedience, and to give the boys an outlook that considers the future."

The ninety minutes of training that each boy will receive every week will be divided as follows, according to General Chapin's orders:

Ten minutes for organizing and record work.

Thirty minutes for military instruction, which will include the use of arms. Disciplinary exercises will be practiced, and close-order drill will be used. The boys will be drilled also in skirmish order, taught the use of signals and drilled in transmitting information by simple field methods.

Thirty minutes for physical training. This will consist of setting up exercises for carriage, posture and soldierly bearing, and massed games for discipline and teamwork. The instructors are ordered to bear in mind that the object is to instill the greatest physical good to the greatest number, and not the development of a few of the best athletes.

### Hygiene and Good Habits

Twenty minutes for talks and the practical instruction in personal and habit building, customs of the military service, and the obligations of citizenship. Scouting, camping and nature study are included in the program.

Boys may substitute vocational training in part for the required military drill. The Military Training Commission has arranged for courses in the evening high schools and evening trade schools conducted by the Board of Education.

"We try to guide a boy to his future vocation," said General Chapin. "In one case last year we found a young man who wanted to become an architect. At the time he was working in a hardware shop. We got him a job in an architect's office and put him in a night school, and now he's on his way to his chosen profession."

### Jobless Boy To Be Helped

"Boys who are employed in business ought to get great benefit from this training. Employers are complaining that boys are lazy, undisciplined and shiftless, and that they make no effort to hold a job. The training we want to give them will change all that. If a boy is out of a job we will help him find one, and if he is employed we'll try to give him the discipline that will make him succeed."

Every boy who has passed his sixteenth birthday, but not reached his nineteenth, is required by the Slater law to register with the Military Training Commission, whose New York office is at 105 East Thirty-third Street, in the First Regiment Armory. The schools send lists of these pupils with the age limits to the supervising officers, and employers are required to see that every boy they take into their business carries a certificate showing that he is registered.

All the armories will be used for drilling. Schoolboys will be trained in the afternoons, and employed boys between 5 and 8 o'clock in the evening. Uniforms are required, but many heads of business houses have organized their boys into cadet corps and equipped them. Some of the school organizations also are uniformed.

## Yachtsmen Rescued At Clubhouse Fire

Indian Harbor Building Is Destroyed in \$100,000 Blaze; Noted Trophies Lost

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2.—The Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which includes in its membership some of the most prominent water sportsmen in the country, was burned to the ground this morning at a loss of more than \$100,000.

Spectacular rescues of guests, members and employees were made by the firemen, who experienced great difficulty in fighting the blaze because of a high east wind. All the clothing and other effects of the rescued were lost as well as many valuable pictures and trophies. William G. Dolan, the club's steward, was awakened at 4 o'clock, when smoke filled his room. The fire started under the veranda because of defective insulation. Mr. Dolan aroused the sleepers and when the firemen arrived they carried out several who were unable to fight their way through the smoke.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club was one of the finest of its kind on the coast. It was founded in 1869. Only last year it was thoroughly remodelled at considerable cost and the insurance on it amounted to only \$30,000. Members said to-day that a new building would be erected at once.

## CITY SAYS

PROHIBITION rather embarrassed Magnus Hansen, a Brooklyn bartender, yesterday in his quest for citizenship. Hansen, with his employer, Daniel Thoralson, who was one of his sponsors, appeared before Judge Chatfield, of the United States District Court, to obtain final papers.

"Are you selling now in violation of the law?" the court demanded of the two. Both the saloonkeeper and the bartender were silent for a moment. "Will you swear you are not violating the law?" the judge insisted.

Neither would swear, and Judge Chatfield, who has held that even 275 beer is intoxicating and a transparent evasion of the law, thereupon adjourned the case to January 8.

"I will not admit any man to citizenship who may be violating the prohibition law," he said. "I do wish to say, however, that both the applicant and his witness were honest and truthful."

LAMB chops lead all other meats in the esteem of diners at a New York hotel which has kept a record for a year. Steak is second and chicken third. Consomme is the most popular soup, followed by onion soup. French fried potatoes tickle the New York palate more than any other variety of appetizers, with baked potatoes next. Corn on the cob is a close second to potatoes in the vegetable line.

Among salads, combination heads the list, with egg salad next, with cheese dressing, next. Coffee is the beverage most in demand (this presumably since July 1), with tea and milk trailing. Vanilla is the favorite ice cream and dry toast supersedes even white bread in desirability, the statistics are furnished by the bright young press agent of the Hotel Majestic.

## Sale of 2.75 Beer May End Next Week, Say Drys

Anderson, of Anti-Saloon League, Discusses the Enforcement Measure; Treaty Offers Way Out

William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared yesterday that the sale of 2.75 per cent beer may end next week.

He said that as the war-time regulations of the prohibition enforcement bill reported out by the conferees at Washington specifically established one-half of 1 per cent as the maximum alcoholic content of beverages, if the bill is signed by President Wilson next week and becomes immediately effective, as the Senate and House leaders expect, the further sale of the 2.75 per cent product will be illegal.

There is still a chance, he admitted, that the treaty of peace may be signed and the war officially declared over by President Wilson before January 15, 1920, permitting the sale of liquors until the constitutional amendment becomes effective. Attorneys for the wets also point out that the President may consider it inexpedient to withhold much longer his proclamation of the army and air end, as commercial and other important interests are also awaiting the proclamation.

Suits now pending in states with referendum laws, Mr. Anderson asserted, will have no effect upon the constitutional amendment, as in a sufficient number of states undisputed ratification has been made. The wets in court proceedings have assailed the war-time prohibition as unconstitutional because the war is over. They allege Congress has no right to legislate on what is intoxicating. The issue will come up in the local Federal court on October 11.

William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association, said that the particularly irritating feature of the enforcement bill was the provision throwing the burden of proof upon the householder when called upon to justify his possession of liquors.

"This clause," said Mr. Hirst, "violates against the fundamental principles of the common law which has always held a man innocent until proved guilty by the state. I consider it an entirely arbitrary provision."

Mr. Anderson says the provisions of the bill are entirely satisfactory to his organization.

"The Anti-Saloon League," he said, "has never been in favor of the bulk of the so-called radical provisions suggested. Some of them have been proposed in good faith by good men, prohibitionists and some in bad faith by avowed wets in an effort to overload the bill and make it odious."

"As near as can be told in the absence of printed copies of the entire text, the measure, except in a few minor particulars, is just about as the anti-saloon forces wanted it. If there is any feature necessary in any of the states that has been left out it will unquestionably be added as soon as experience proves the need. It is not as drastic as the laws in some of the states, but it has about as rigid as it is considered wise to propose in the country as a whole, including some states that had not yet adopted state prohibition."

"The specific issue in New York now is to pass a state enforcement law in harmony with the Congressional enactment."

Some liquor dealers said financial institutions are accepting certificates calling for bonded liquor stocks in warehouses as collateral. Officials of several banks said that while no collateral had been accepted before July 1 it has been generally cleaned out and looked upon as too great a risk at this time.

## Says Average Life Can Be Lengthened to 100 Years

Lengthening of the average span of life to 100 years or more is no longer an impossibility, owing to strides in the last few decades toward the "socialization of medicine," said Sir Arthur Newsholme, M. D., K. C., B., late principal medical officer of the Local Government Board of England, in a lecture last night at the New York Academy of Medicine. Sir Arthur is lecturer on public health at Johns Hopkins Medical School of Hygiene.

"The United States government," he said, "has relieved the medical profession from their duty of restricting (drinking) alcoholic consumption, and an experiment has begun which if continued and I trust it will be must forthwith reduce the income of practicing physicians throughout the American continent."

## Briefs

At the request of the military authorities Peter Bohm, of the 3d Provisional Battalion, 1st Division, held in connection with the alleged abduction of Mary McGuire, fourteen, of 1829 Second Avenue, was sent to Camp Merritt for court martial.

When Vito Faro, of 1021 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, called George F. Hueter, a Brooklyn Rapid Transit conductor, a liar in the Gates Avenue Court, he was fined \$10 in addition to \$5 for making a disturbance on a trolley car.

Sam Bloom, a young truck driver, of 85 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to petit larceny in the Kings County Court, and, in return for a suspended sentence, to return thirty-six chairs he stole from a freight car.

With his trousers caught in a brake shoe, Albert Jackson, a Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway guard, was dragged thirty feet by an express train leaving the Forty-second Street station. He was seriously injured.

The Woman's Municipal League has adopted resolutions requesting the Board of Estimate to act favorably on the recommendation to increase the number of probation officers attached to the magistrates' and municipal courts.

Countess Mary Louise Hernandez, a visitor from Cuba, arrested several days ago on a charge of shoplifting, was discharged at the request of the department head making the complaint. A representative of the store said he understood the countess was returning soon to Cuba, and admitted the possibility of a mistake. Rudolph, the eleven-year-old son of the countess, was carried by the Children's Court in the custody of his mother.

Patrolman George T. Reynolds, who kept watch on Samuel Goldstein's automobile, or he might serve a summons for obstruction of justice, but the action of the Goldstein, a salesman, of 634 West 143rd Street, fined \$2 in traffic court. Reynolds said he missed his lunch to maintain his surveillance.

## Fraud Alleged In Tests for Police Officers

District Attorney's Office Reports the Discovery of Substituted Papers in Captaincy Examinations

Fraud has been discovered in connection with the examinations for captaincies in the Police Department held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on May 15 and 16 last, the District Attorney's office said yesterday.

Alfred J. Talley, assistant District Attorney, disclosed a scheme for beating the examinations by the substitution of nearly perfect answer papers for faulty ones. This scheme was discovered, he said, as a result of the District Attorney's investigation of complaints of fraud from Morris Zukor, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

He indicated fraud may be widespread and might have been practised by an organized ring of examination takers. Certain candidates, he said, were interviewed prior to the examinations by men who agreed to have the bona fide papers withdrawn after the examinations and submit substituted, on payment of \$500.

It is understood the original tip on the fraud came from police officers who withdrew to the examinations now under investigation, it is said. Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney, has examined, among other persons, a police lieutenant stationed at headquarters. In his case, the District Attorney's office says, the fraud has been established clearly and was perpetrated by the lieutenant in question, in connection with at least one employee of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Talley said there was no doubt in his mind that further examination would disclose the attempted fraud was not confined to one candidate. A general reexamination of the papers turned in during the May tests is being made. Indictments will be sought against men involved in the fraud.

Mr. Talley said examination of the papers of one candidate has shown they were withdrawn after the day of the examination and rewritten. Investigation has shown, Mr. Talley said, that after papers had been examined and rated by two examiners, in some way not disclosed by the District Attorney, they were returned to the candidate, who was supplied with blank sheets, as were used in the original examination. This particular candidate had received a low mark in one subject.

The candidate appealed from this rating to the Civil Service Commission, and when the examiners again took up the papers to review their work they discovered that the answers had been substituted for the ones on which their original rating was based.

The substituted papers were practically perfect and would justify a rating of practical 100 per cent. Suspicion was aroused and a closer examination was made. It was found that the initials of the examiners, which the regulations required to be placed on each sheet, had been forged on the substitute papers, as well as those of another employee who had perished the papers as another check-up of the examinations.

"The ingenious method adopted by the crooked employee and the candidate," said Mr. Talley, "is shown by a close examination of the papers, which indicate that the beginning of each paper was on a certain line from the top and that a certain measured space from the edge of the papers was to be observed on each line, so that the margin on the left hand side of the page was observed by each one of the sheets."

"An examination is now being made of all the sheets of all the candidates to determine whether this scheme of identification is apparent on other papers."

## Hotel Bandits Sentenced Mitchell Will May Stand

George Hope, alias "Red," leader of a gang of hotel bandits and highwaymen, was sentenced yesterday to twenty years in prison. Edward McIntyre, a ringleader in the Hope gang, got a similar term, and Thomas Burke was sentenced to fifteen years.

Judge Rosabley, sitting in General Sessions, imposed sentence, declaring that the three, all of whom had pleaded guilty to robbery, were the most desperate men of their type who had ever appeared before him.

Hope and his gang made confessions which implicated them in twelve robberies and holdups, including four hotels robbed in one night.

## City Workers Abandon Plan For New Union

President Stansfield Says Adverse Criticism of Municipal Employees' Association Is Cause of Move

More for Street Cleaners

Budget Committee Said to Have Decided on Pay Increase of \$300 a Year

The recently formed Municipal Employees' Association, said to have been sponsored by Mayor Hylan, has ceased to exist. It was formed only two months ago, and its avowed object was to unite all the city departments under one head, for the purpose of getting salary increases. Since the Civil Service Forum was already in existence, forum members felt that the M. E. A. was an attack upon their own organization. The forum bolts back at the new association vigorously.

Forum officials said it was "an inside job," and a resolution was passed at a meeting of the forum condemning it. A recent meeting of the Municipal Employees Association brought out only twenty-five members, and yesterday George Stansfield, treasurer of the body, issued the following statement announcing its dissolution:

"In winding up the finances of the Municipal Employees' Association, we have concluded to return to the forum approximately the paid application cards and to distribute pro rata the balance on hand after defraying all expenses, such as rent of hall, printing, etc."

"In view of the many adverse criticisms regarding an association so large as the one contemplated, we have decided to abandon the project."

## Climax Comes Next Week

Public hearings before the Board of Estimate and the regular monthly meetings of the Uniformed Firemen's Association and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association will hold their regular meetings, the police at Manhattan Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, and the firemen in the Pulitzer Building. The situation with regard to the salary increase drive will be discussed at both meetings, and the men will be asked to go on record as supporting the action of their officers in continuing the drive, regardless of the Board of Estimate Committee's intimation that it increases less than those asked by the men would be granted.

A report current yesterday that the Budget Committee had agreed to recommend substantial advances for the street cleaners was seized upon by the firemen and patrolmen as evidence that the committee was favorably inclined toward the Civil Service Forum's programme, which includes the scheduled raises asked by the patrolmen and firemen.

## An Increase of \$300

Officials of the men's organizations said they were credibly informed that the Budget Committee had decided to recommend an increase of \$300 a year for the men of the Street Cleaning Department, also to establish the section foremen and stable foremen of that department upon an equal footing as to pay. Previously stable foremen had received more than section foremen, although the latter grades performed similar duties. The fight of the section foremen for this change has extended over twenty years, officers of the forum said.

It is the opinion of the New York firemen and patrolmen that the weakness in the budget committee's recommendation lies in the fact that the increase it supports for the men of the lower grades is not sufficient. A rate which gave the men of the second and third grades more, and left the first grade man's salary at \$1,500, would be a far greater degree than the present recommendation, which leaves the salaries in the third and second grades at \$1,450 and \$1,550, respectively.

It is one of the ironies of the situation that the men claim that it saddles the man who is just entering the department with heavy mandatory expenses for uniforms and equipment, which in the case of the higher grades are not so great, but pays him at the lowest rate.

Second floor, Old Building.

## Legal Battle Turns Into Fist Fight Before Judge

Assistant District Attorney Uses Word "Loafer"; Gets Punch in Nose

A fist fight was fought before Magistrate Francis X. Mancuso yesterday in Harlem Court. The contestants were William O'Shaughnessy, an assistant district attorney, and Lazarus E. Schlechter, a lawyer, of 200 Fifth Avenue. The fight broke out when Mr. Schlechter, who had been found for his brother, Louis, president of the Clifton Road Company, of 148 St. Nicholas Avenue, tried and acquitted of a charge of extortion, was charged with a charge of extortion.

Both lawyers' eyeglasses were shattered. Chairs and tables were overturned. A young woman screamed, "You are killing my brother!" and hurled a book at O'Shaughnessy.

The fight started after a series of oral clashes, terminating with O'Shaughnessy's remark, "I will not stand for insults from this loafer!"

Lawyer Schlechter struck him on the nose. O'Shaughnessy countered with a blow to the face. When court attendants, under the magistrate's direction, restored order O'Shaughnessy preferred a charge of assault against Schlechter, who was paroled until October 8.

## A more elaborate suit

of fine wool velours with a godet effect coat nipped-in at the waist and a flaring collar of Arctic seal (dyed coney); \$87.50.

In black, midnight blue, brown, taupe and green.

## Serviceable corduroy

If you want a smart, durable school suit; if daughter who goes to college wants a useful tramp-tough-and-ready suit; if mother wants a comfortable lounging robe—corduroy is the right material for all of them.

The Dress Goods Store is showing a large collection of new corduroys that are rich in color and deep in pile. Come in brown, rose, cadet blue, navy blue, pink, wistaria, cerise and silver gray. \$1.25 yard; 32 in. wide. Main floor, Old Building.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

THE STORE'S STANDARD IS THE GREATER CONVENIENCE AND SATISFACTION OF THE PUBLIC.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.  
Broadway at Ninth, New York  
Store Hours, 9 to 5:30

Good morning!  
This is October 3.  
The weather today will probably be cloudy.

## A Man Who Still Stands Very High

said these very words:—

"Love, therefore, labor; if thou shouldst not want it for food, thou mayest for physic; it is wholesome to the body and good for the mind; it prevents the fruit of idleness."

Respectfully passed on by  
(Signed)  
John Wanamaker

October 3, 1919.

Some men are ashamed of labor, especially after they have grown wealthy. One in mind said his sons should not have to labor as he did, and they were left to paddle as they pleased and came out idlers, purposeless, flabby, floating on the surface like the jellyfish of the Atlantic, of no earthly account, while their parents were strong and full of bone and gristle.

An Italian proverb reads: "He that labors is tempted by one devil—he that is idle by a thousand."

No man on earth is so happy as the man who loves his work and goes home at night with a contented heart because of a good day's work well done.

(Signed)  
John Wanamaker

October 3, 1919.

## "Wonderful Dresses"

This was the consensus of several women who know when they learned that the dresses are to be presented in a sale today—at \$45.

The dresses are our \$69.50 to \$90 grades.

Trotteur frocks of tricot—some of them are combined with fine black satin.

Afternoon dresses of satin and Crepe Meteor in black, dark brown or navy blue—one model is exquisitely embroidered, another has the new trimming of duvetyne, a third has gilet of Cafe au Lait colored embroidered batiste and is trimmed with ribbon pleated in a new way, another is quite simple.

11 models

Sizes 34 to 42 in the collection—all sizes in each model, but not in each color.

Second floor, Old Building.

## Two types of smart suits

at conservative prices

An absolutely plain-tailored suit of chevron cloth with long tailored revers and arrow-head finishing on pockets and back seams. In fawn brown this suit is particularly good.

Also in midnight blue, green and shades of beaver. \$85.

## A more elaborate suit

of fine wool velours with a godet effect coat nipped-in at the waist and a flaring collar of Arctic seal (dyed coney); \$87.50.

In black, midnight blue, brown, taupe and green.

## Serviceable corduroy

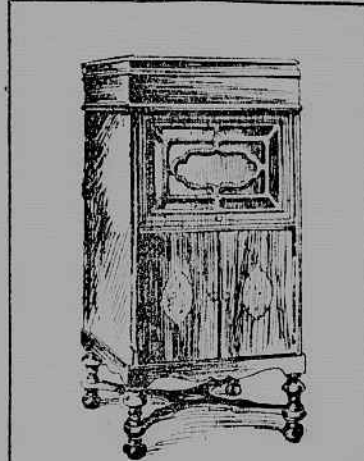
If you want a smart, durable school suit; if daughter who goes to college wants a useful tramp-tough-and-ready suit; if mother wants a comfortable lounging robe—corduroy is the right material for all of them.

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# Seven Great Phonographs and Talking Machines—in One Store

Together with an exhibition and daily demonstration concerts by the artists themselves in the Auditorium

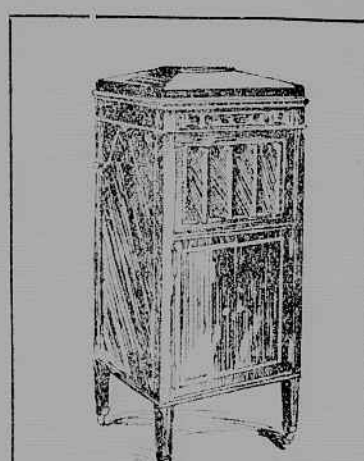
FOR the first time in the history of any store (excluding the Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia), so far as we know, the great talking machines and phonographs made in America are brought together in one store, so that everybody about to buy one of these magnificent musical instruments can choose at will from these seven.



Cheney

The Cheney tonal system is controlled by an automatic needle adjuster. Two cubical air chambers are so arranged that the sound vibrations are equally developed and amplified.

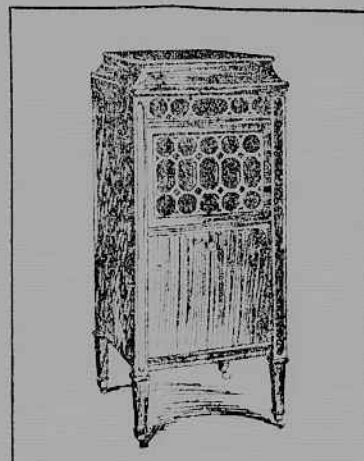
Prices, \$85 to \$500.



Columbia

The Columbia contains practically every mechanical improvement of permanent worth—tone control—motor smoothness and silence—maximum reproduction of tone—cabinets equipped with automatic record file and ejector.

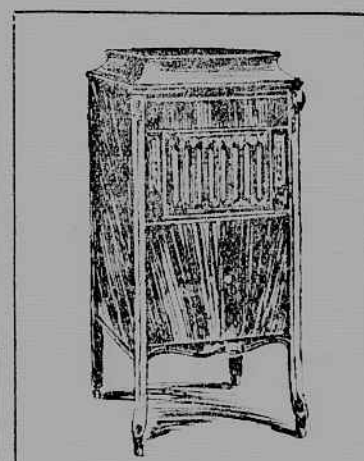
Prices, \$20 to \$250. Period styles to \$2,500.



Edison

"Re-creation" is the term applied to the Edison's reproducing qualities, originated by Mr. Edison's desire to develop an instrument that could not be detected from the original music.

Prices, \$155 to \$300. Period models up to \$6,000.



Pathe

The Pathephone is the invention of the famous Pathe Brothers of France. It uses the permanent genuine supraphone bell to gather vibrations from the record, thus doing away with the necessity of constantly changing needles.

Prices, \$45 to \$400. Period styles up to \$500.

This is an accomplishment long desired by the public, but never before attained.

The talking machine or phonograph, whichever name you prefer, is the greatest home musical instrument of the age.

It will sing or play anything that has been sung or played;

It is limited only to the bounds of human artistry.

We have brought together seven great machines of merit in America.

Heretofore you would find one machine in one store, another in another, a third in a third, and so on, each with its accompanying records.

If you went to a Victrola store, you got only the Victrola machine and the Victrola records. If you went to a Columbia store, you got only the Columbia machine and the Columbia records.

If you wanted to make a selection from the productions of all the great artists, you had to go all over the city from one store to another.

That is all changed now.

The Wanamaker Store announces seven great talking machines and a full supply of records for all of them, and the records are generally interchangeable.

You can come to the Wanamaker Store at once and visit the Talking Machine Shop and test out for your own satisfaction the merits of these great phonographs and talking machines—